

USSN: 10/016,969

Amdt. Dated September 30, 2003

Reply to Office Action of June 18, 2003

Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Previously Amended) A method of reducing caloric efficiency comprising peripherally administering to a subject an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce caloric efficiency.

Claims 2-7. Canceled.

8. (Previously Amended) A method of reducing non-high fat food intake comprising administering to a subject, via a parenteral route, an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce non-high fat food intake.

Claims 9-32. Canceled.

33. (Currently Amended) The method of any of claims 1, 8, ~~34-41~~, and ~~43-46~~ 34 to 41, 43 to 46, and 52 to 53 wherein the PYY agonist has a potency in at least one of a food intake or gastric emptying assay greater than NPY.

34. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing food intake comprising administering to a subject, via a parenteral route, an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce food intake, wherein the food comprises both high and low fat food.

35. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing appetite for non-high fat food comprising administering to a subject, via a parenteral route, an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce appetite to non-high fat food.

36. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing appetite comprising administering to a subject, via a parenteral route, an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce appetite, wherein the food comprises both high and low fat food.

USSN: 10/016,969

Amdt. Dated September 30, 2003

Reply to Office Action of June 18, 2003

37. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing nutrient availability comprising peripherally administering to a subject an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce nutrient availability.

38. (Currently Amended) A method of reducing caloric efficiency comprising peripherally administering a PYY agonist to a subject, wherein the PYY agonist has a higher affinity for the Y2 receptor in SK-N-BE2 cells over the Y1 receptor in SK-N-MC cells, in an amount effective to reduce caloric efficiency.

39. (Currently Amended) A method of reducing food intake comprising peripherally administering a PYY agonist to a subject, wherein the PYY agonist has a higher affinity for the Y2 receptor in SK-N-BE2 cells over the Y1 receptor in SK-N-MC cells, in an amount effective to reduce food intake.

40. (Currently Amended) A method of reducing appetite comprising peripherally administering a PYY agonist to a subject, wherein the PYY agonist has a higher affinity for the Y2 receptor in SK-N-BE2 cells over the Y1 receptor in SK-N-MC cells, in an amount effective to reduce appetite.

41. (Currently Amended) A method of reducing nutrient availability comprising peripherally administering a PYY agonist to a subject, wherein the PYY agonist has a higher affinity for the Y2 receptor in SK-N-BE2 cells over the Y1 receptor in SK-N-MC cells, in an amount effective to reduce nutrient availability.

42. (Currently Amended) The method according to any one of claims 38 to 41 and 53 wherein the PYY agonist has a higher affinity for the Y5 receptor over the Y1 receptor.

43. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing food intake comprising administering to a subject, via a parenteral route, an amount of PYY or PYY agonist effective to reduce food intake, wherein the amount comprises about 5 µg to 100 µg per day in a single or divided dose.

USSN: 10/016,969

Amdt. Dated September 30, 2003

Reply to Office Action of June 18, 2003

44. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing food intake comprising administering to a subject, via a parenteral route, an amount of PYY or PYY agonist effective to reduce food intake, wherein the amount comprises about 0.1 µg/kg to 10 µg/kg per day in a single or divided dose.

45. (Currently Amended) A method of reducing appetite comprising administering to a subject, via a parenteral route, an amount of PYY or PYY agonist effective to reduce ~~feed~~ intake appetite, wherein the amount comprises about 5 µg to 100 µg per day in a single or divided dose.

46. (Currently Amended) A method of reducing appetite comprising administering to a subject, via a parenteral route, an amount of PYY or PYY agonist effective to reduce ~~feed intake~~ appetite, wherein the amount comprises about 0.1 µg/kg to 10 µg/kg per day in a single or divided dose.

47. (Currently Amended) The method according to any one of claims 1, 8, 34 to 41, and 43 to 46, and 52-53 wherein the PYY agonist is PYY[3-36].

48. (Currently Amended) The method according to any one of claims 1, 8, ~~and 34~~ to 41, and 52 to 53 wherein the amount of PYY or PYY agonist is from about 1 µg to about 5 mg per day in a single or divided doses.

49. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 48, wherein the amount of PYY or PYY agonist is from about 5 µg to 100 µg per day in a single or divided doses.

50. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 48, wherein the amount of PYY or PYY agonist is from about 0.1 µg/kg to 10 µg/kg per day in a single or divided doses.

51. (Currently Amended) The method according any one of claims 1, 8, ~~34-41, and~~
~~43-41, 34 to 41, 43 to 46, and 52 to 53~~ further comprising administration of a GLP-1, an exendin,
 an amylin, their agonists, or any combination thereof.

USSN: 10/016,969

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Reply to Office Action of June 18, 2003

52. (New) A method of reducing weight, reducing weight gain, or increasing weight loss comprising peripherally administering to a subject an amount of a PYY or a PYY agonist effective to reduce weight, reduce weight gain, or increase weight loss.

53. (New) A method of reducing weight, reducing weight gain, or increasing weight loss comprising peripherally administering a PYY agonist to a subject, wherein the PYY agonist has a higher affinity for the Y2 receptor in SK-N-BE2 cells over the Y1 receptor in SK-N-MC cells, in an amount to reduce weight, reduce weight gain, or increase weight loss.

54. (New) The method according to any one of claims 1, 8, 34 to 41, 43 to 46, and 52 to 53 wherein the PYY or PYY agonist is administered by a route of intravenous, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, subcutaneous, topical, nasal or pulmonary inhalation.